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THE Poultry and Egg SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PES-159 BAE MAY-JUNE 1952

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 5, 1952

SUMMARY

In May and early June prices of eggs and chickens were about one-fourth lower than a year earlier, and about one-sixth below the corresponding prices of 1947-48. In 1947-48, feed costs to poultrymen were somewhat higher than at present, but except for that period, the present value of the poultry ration is a record high. In mid-May, the egg-feed price ratio was the third lowest for the month since 1924, and the chicken-feed ratio was the lowest.

The price-cost squeeze is resulting in cutbacks in hatchings of baby chicks for laying flocks and for broiler production. On May 1, hatcheries had 15 percent fewer eggs in incubators than a year earlier. However, because early-season hatchings were ahead of last year, the present reduction in hatchings for laying flocks will not appreciably affect egg supplies until 1953. Broiler marketings are tapering downward, but marketings of cockerels from farm flocks are increasing seasonally.

Turkey prices in recent months have been closer to the average relation with feed costs than prices for either eggs or chickens. Present indications point to a substantial increase in 1952 over the record turkey crop of 1951.

A Government purchase program for surplus removal has been announced to absorb up to 500,000 cases of eggs from the seasonally large springtime production. Vendors of the eggs are to store them for delivery to the Department of Agriculture in the last four months of 1952. The program resulted in the purchase of 78,370 cases of eggs before its originally intended expiration date of May 30, but it has been extended for an additional month.

The poultry and egg situation at a glance

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1941-50	1951	1952	Month or Date	Average 1941-50	1951	1952	Comments on current situation
Eggs										
Farm production	Mil. doz.	Apr.	524.0	503.3	516.0	May	500.9	490.1	498.6	Through May, 105 percent of year earlier.
Average number of layers on farms	Millions	Apr.	358.4	337.5	344.2	May	338.6	320.0	326.2	No evidence yet of culling more rapid than usual.
Rate of lay per hen	Eggs	Apr.	17.6	17.9	18.0	May	17.8	18.4	18.3	
Apparent civilian per capita disappearance	Eggs	Mar.	36.1	38.4	38.9	Apr.	32.9	34.7	36.9	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Mar.	62.9	67.1	54.6	Apr.	74.5	72.8	63.5	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Mar.	15.5	2.2	2.3	Apr.	16.5	2.8	2.2	10-year average reflects price-support and foreign-supply activity.
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Apr.	32.7	43.2	35.2	May	33.0	45.2	34.2	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	Apr.	96	94	80	May	96	98	78	
Retail price (BAE)	Ct.per doz.	Mar.	45.7	63.7	51.5	Apr.	45.4	62.1	53.0	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Apr.	10.7	10.8	8.3	May	10.7	11.2	8.1	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Apr. 1	1,958	309	1,596	May 1	3,896	973	2,185	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	111.9	62.3	84.3	May 1	163.1	109.3	112.1	
Dried	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	——	74.5	14.8	May 1	——	58.9	14.0	
Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries	Millions	Mar.	252.7	270.4	291.4	Apr.	304.2	317.2	296.7	Egg and chicken prices unfavorable to producers: factors in fewer chick orders.
Chicks and young chickens on farms	Millions	Apr. 1	201.6	201.4	219.4	May 1	424.7	405.6	383.6	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt.	Apr.	3.14	3.99	4.24	May	3.16	4.02	4.23	
Poultry										
Price received by farmers for all chickens, incl. broilers, live	Ct. per lb.	Apr.	26.5	30.0	26.0	May	26.0	29.0	24.3	Broiler markets broke early in May: some recovery followed later.
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity 1/	Percent	Apr.	113	93	84	May	113	93	74	
Retail price of chickens, dressed (BAE)	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	44.2	55.5	53.1	Apr.	44.9	56.5	53.6	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Apr.	29.9	35.3	34.5	May	28.7	35.4	32.0	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	108.4	112.4	139.5	May 1	83.5	87.3	122.6	May 1 combined poultry stocks highest since 1947.
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	63.9	80.5	93.4	May 1	51.7	59.9	72.5	
Chicken-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Apr.	8.8	7.5	6.1	May	8.5	7.2	5.7	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Apr.	9.7	8.8	8.1	May	9.3	8.8	7.6	
Average weekly receipts of poultry at Central Western Primary Markets, per plant	Thous. lb.	Apr.	7.0	17.3	26.1	May	11.0	26.5	30.4	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 11 broiler areas	Millions	Apr.	——	12.2	12.1	May	——	12.1	11.3	Through May 1952, 111 percent of year earlier.

1/ For 1941-50, and for 1951, the prices as a percentage of parity are based on unrevised chicken prices.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Egg Prices Receded After Easter

At 34.2 cents per dozen, average prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May were only slightly higher than in mid-March when they were the lowest of the year to date. In the last half of March and the first part of April, prices of some grades of eggs rose to a peak that lasted until a few days after Easter (April 13).

The slump that followed was attributed to the unwillingness of egg breakers and egg storers to absorb the available eggs at the higher prices. The recovery that has since begun reflects the decreasing supply of high quality eggs, because of seasonal declines in total production and the adverse effects of warm weather upon quality.

An extreme example of the presumed influence on the markets of storers' willingness to absorb eggs occurred in New York City. There, at certain times in April and May, nearby white eggs sold for less than midwestern whites, the reverse of the usual relation between the two classes. Apparently, the explanation is that as they arrive at market the nearbys are less acceptable for storage, since they are less closely-graded (though perhaps of higher average quality), are packed in second hand cases and packing materials, and often include washed eggs.

An egg purchase program was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture on April 9. The Department stated that, beginning April 29, it would consider weekly offers for the delivery of stored shell eggs to the Government in the last four months of 1952. Purchases totaling about 100,000 cases have been made through June 5.

The program is described in greater detail in another section of this report (page 4).

The egg-feed price ratios in each month since January have been the lowest, or nearly the lowest, on record for the respective months. During this period, these price relationships usually have considerable influence on farmers' plans for ordering baby chicks for pullet replacement stock. Adverse egg-feed price relationships usually result in farmers ordering fewer chicks. Consequently supplies of eggs usually are somewhat reduced in the next laying year. This year, however, the adjustment in numbers came late in the spring and egg production will not be greatly affected until late in 1952 or early 1953. Therefore, price relationships between eggs and the prices of feed are not likely to improve to near-average levels before the end of this year.

Despite the adverse egg-feed ratio that prevailed in the first 3 months of this year, the number of young chickens on farms on April 1 was 9 percent larger than a year earlier. Pullets grown from these young chickens, plus older birds already in laying flocks, will produce the eggs which will come to market in most of the remaining months of 1952. Consequently, the outlook is for continued relatively large supplies of eggs through 1952. Production in the fall may exceed last fall's output--perhaps by 6 or 8 percent if the normal potentialities of expanded pullet numbers and higher rates of lay are realized. Such production will be supplemented by stored stocks of shell eggs exceeding last year's supply. Therefore, the seasonal price rise may not carry fall egg prices to levels as high as in either of the past 2 years.

Purchases of chicks for laying flock replacement declined sharply in April and May, compared with the levels of a year ago. Pullets hatched in these 2 months probably will begin producing large eggs in November and December and market supplies at that time are not likely to show the same increase over a year earlier that is expected for September and October. This may defer the usual fall down-turn in egg prices until November or even December, which would be a month or two beyond ordinary expectations.

Government Egg Purchase Program Announced

On April 9 the Department of Agriculture announced a program under which as many as 500 thousand cases of eggs may be bought for delivery in the last 4 months of 1952. These eggs will be used in School Lunch programs and in other outlets.

The program operates through weekly offers of carlots of eggs of the specified grade. The accepted bids result in contracts calling for the delivery of eggs in any approved refrigerated warehouse. The eggs bought in May were stored before June 1 and are to be delivered to the Department in September, October, November, or December 1952. Under an extension of the original program, purchases will continue through June.

The contracts specify that the eggs delivered shall be not less than 60 percent A's, and with a loss not exceeding 0.3 percent. The purpose of this program is to help relieve the springtime surplus of eggs. The quantity involved in this program is limited to the capacity of the available outlets for the commodity. The announced half million case limit is much smaller than the dried-egg purchases, equivalent to 8 million cases made by the Department in 1950.

The USDA has used two types of purchase programs to strengthen producer prices. The present program, with the objective of surplus removal, is sharply different from the price support programs under which the Department's past purchases of dried eggs were conducted. The earlier programs were financed directly from the capital funds of the CCC. Under that type of program, the Department announced its willingness to accept any quantity of product offered (in accord with specifications) in order to support producer prices at a pre-announced level. Such programs were typically used for non-perishable commodities, such as grains and cotton, and when that type of program was applied to eggs the product purchased was in most cases dried eggs which are relatively non-perishable.

For commodities purchased for price support a procedure exists for resale into domestic trade channels, if subsequent price trends make this practical. Through 1949 the egg price support rendered by this type of program was mandatory at 90 percent of parity under the terms of the then-existing legislation.

The surplus removal program differs from price support operations in that the programs are not undertaken until after a surplus has developed, and the quantities to be purchased are specifically limited in line with the practical outlets that exist for the commodity. With this limitation, relatively perishable commodities can be bought.

The eggs currently being bought will be used in the School Lunch Program. In 1951-52 about 9.4 million children participated in the national School Lunch Program. Purchased eggs could also be distributed through other programs of a beneficent nature.

The legislative authority for this type of surplus removal program is Sec. 32 of Public Law 320 (74th Congress) as amended. The funds appropriated by this Section are to be used, among other purposes, to "encourage the domestic consumption of . . . commodities . . . by diverting them . . . from the normal channels of trade and commerce . . . " The funds thus alloted are 30 percent of the annual customs receipts of the U. S., with the limitation that not more than 25 percent of the allotment may be spent in any one year for any single commodity, and the funds must be used principally for perishable commodities.

Commodities acquired by the Government under this authorization are not available for resale.

Shell Egg Storage Stocks Ahead of May 1951; Frozen About the Same

On May 1 the total United States holdings of shell eggs in refrigerated storage were 2.2 million cases, compared with 1.0 million cases on May 1, 1951 and the 2.4 million cases at the July 1 high point last year. Reports from 35 principal cities indicate that the storage movement has continued fairly large since May 1. At the end of May, 35-city holdings were two-thirds larger than a year earlier. The likelihood, therefore, is that shell egg holdings in 1952 will exceed considerably 1951.

Frozen egg holdings, at 112.1 million pounds on May 1, were also ahead of 1951, but by a considerably smaller margin. May 1 stocks in 1951 were 109.3 million pounds and they rose to the season's peak of 190.8 million pounds on August 1. On May 31, 35-city stocks of frozen egg were 4 percent below the corresponding 1951 holdings.

Earlier in the season, 1952 stocks of frozen egg had considerably exceeded the comparable 1951 holdings, because of the relatively large 67 million pound carry-over of frozen egg on January 1, 1952. The net in-movement of 45 million pounds from January 1 to May 1 was actually smaller than the corresponding movement of 62 million pounds in 1951. In mid-May this year, the weekly rate of in-movement of frozen egg to storage in 35 cities was somewhat smaller than the corresponding rate a year earlier. This suggests that the peak holdings of frozen egg in 1952 will continue below the 1951 level.

The prices of both frozen yolk and frozen albumen are lower than a year ago, following the generally lower level of egg prices, but the reduction in prices of albumen has been much sharper than either yolk or mixed whole egg. Table 1 indicates the proportion of the current holdings which are of whole and separated frozen egg products compared with previous years. Table 2 offers price comparisons.

The May 1 holdings of frozen products were equivalent to 2.9 million cases, 57 percent of the total holdings of shell and frozen eggs.

Table 1.- Frozen egg and products: Total holdings and composition of holdings May 1, 1952, with comparisons

Date	Total holdings	Composition of holdings 1/		
		Frozen whole or mixed egg	Frozen yolk	Frozen albumen
	Mil.lb.	Percent	Percent	Percent
May 1, 1952	112.1	44.4	24.6	31.0
April 1, 1952	84.3	45.0	25.4	29.6
March 1, 1952	60.6	45.0	27.3	27.7
May 1, 1951	109.3	45.7	24.7	29.6
May 1, 1950	155.1	42.0	23.2	34.8

1/ Includes "unclassified" apportioned among "mixed whole," "yolk", and "albumen" in the same proportions that the designated classes bear to each other.

Table 2 .- Prices of frozen egg products at wholesale in New York City, per pound, 1941 to date

Year	Frozen whole	Frozen yolk	Frozen albumen	Price ratio	
				Albumen to yolk	Albumen to whole
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
1941	22.1	32.6	14.4	44	65
1942	28.1	39.4	21.3	54	76
1943	32.4	45.5	24.2	53	75
1944	31.1	46.8	22.3	48	72
1945	31.4	46.4	23.8	51	76
1946	29.8	46.0	21.8	47	73
1947	34.6	49.5	28.3	57	82
1948	35.6	43.8	34.7	79	97
1949	37.0	53.3	29.1	55	79
1950	28.7	53.0	15.2	29	53
1951	36.1	59.4	25.1	42	70
Jan.	4/34.7	55.0	22.3	41	64
Feb.	34.6	55.5	22.8	41	66
Mar.	35.8	56.9	25.6	45	72
Apr.	36.3	56.8	25.5	45	70
May	38.1	61.1	26.6	44	70
1952					
Jan.	1/33.0	60.2	1/25.0	42	76
Feb.	2/29.0	3/50.9	2/20.2	40	70
Mar.	28.2	51.2	17.4	34	62
Apr.	28.8	52.4	17.6	34	61
May	29.3	51.8	19.4	37	66

1/ Spring pack.
2/ Current pack.
3/ Light color.
4/ Fresh pack.

Fewer Chickens to be Raised in 1952 but More Early-Season Pullets

On May 1, the number of young chickens on farms was 5 percent lower than on the corresponding date in 1951. Coupled with the fact that 15 percent fewer eggs than last year were in incubators in hatcheries on the same date, this indicates clearly that there will be a reduction in the number of chickens raised this year for laying flock replacements. This is in line with the expectations based both on farmers' intentions to buy chicks, and the egg-feed price ratio, which for each of the past 5 months has been at or near the record low for the month.

The number of young chickens on April 1, was 9 percent over a year before, reflecting large hatchings in March and earlier months. This suggests that more early-season pullets will be added to laying flocks this fall than a year ago. However, so far as egg production later in the season is concerned, this early increase will be more than offset by the subsequent reduction in the number of young chickens on farms.

Table 3.- Springtime numbers of young chickens on farms and numbers of pullets for laying purposes at end of year, 1931 to date

Year	Chicks and young chickens on farms.								Pullets on farms December 31	
	Numbers, first of month:				As a percentage of preceding year:					
	April	May	June	July	April	May	June	July	Number	Percentage of preceding year
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Mil.	Percent
1931	140	333	502	516					230	
1932	149	330	520	550	106	99	104	107	237	103
1933	122	350	542	559	82	106	104	102	238	100
1934	99	298	491	503	81	85	91	90	212	89
1935	114	325	481	504	115	109	98	100	226	107
1936	110	345	541	570	96	106	112	113	249	110
1937	126	324	465	464	115	94	86	81	215	86
1938	158	364	509	513	125	112	109	111	242	113
1939	167	387	531	534	106	106	104	104	254	105
1940	126	323	477	499	75	83	90	93	240	94
1941	155	354	513	550	123	110	108	110	278	116
1942	185	420	589	611	119	119	115	111	319	115
1943	227	472	679	732	123	112	115	120	350	110
1944	231	471	616	595	102	100	91	81	301	86
1945	207	461	626	661	90	98	102	111	322	107
1946	219	462	580	564	106	100	93	85	281	87
1947	209	436	572	566	95	94	99	100	278	99
1948	158	363	289	492	76	83	85	87	258	93
1949	210	424	558	553	133	117	114	112	287	111
1950	216	384	483	470	103	91	87	85	264	92
1951	201	406	523	508	93	106	108	108	279	106
1952	219	384			109	95				

Large Marketings of Broilers Bring Low Prices

Most broilers marketed in May were from the very large placements made in the 4 weeks beginning in mid-February. During that period placements were at the rate of about 14 million per week in the 11 reporting areas, an all time high record. Marketings during May probably were in proportion, and prices during part of the month were the lowest since December 1950.

Placements tapered off after mid-March, to about 12 million chicks per week in early May, and 10.8 million in late May. These levels were lower than the 1951 peak, and at the end of the month were 11 percent below corresponding 1951 placements. Nevertheless, the market will be adequately supplied with broilers at least through July. By that time, substantial marketings will probably be made of the cockerels from early chicks being raised for laying flock replacement. For these reasons, no early substantial recovery is forseen for chicken prices.

In early May, broiler prices were as low as 13 cents per pound in some sections. (See table 4.) In the Georgia and Del-Mar-Va areas, prices at that time were about 22 cents per pound compared with 26.6 and 26.9 respectively in early April. There was a very quick recovery in broiler prices in mid-May, particularly in the Texas and Arkansas areas where the 18-cent prices had prevailed, but the recovery did not carry average prices back to the January-March levels.

At present levels of costs, the broiler prices of early May in most areas did not return the direct costs of production to most producers. With broiler mash on the Del-Mar-Va peninsula typically costing about 5 1/2 cents per pound, the estimated 10 pounds of feed required to produce a 3-pound bird results in a cost for feed alone that is equivalent to 18 cents per pound. Chick costs typically add about 5 or 6 cents more per pound to these costs. When prices were below the total of these costs, nothing was left for fuel, litter, medication, labor, and overhead.

The price of farm chickens, which at this season still reflects mostly the price of hens, has declined somewhat along with the price of broilers. The U. S. average price of all chickens as reported at mid-month was 24.3 cents per pound in mid-May compared with the revised figure of 26.0 cents a month earlier. In mid-May 1951 the comparable (revised) price had been 29.0 cents per pound.

During May, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued a revised series of monthly poultry prices received by farmers. These numbers indicate separate monthly prices for broilers, farm chickens, and all chickens, since January 1940.

Table 4.- Broilers and fryers: f.o.b. farm prices, per pound, live, in selected areas, selected dates, April 2, 1952 to date

Date	Del-Mar-Va	Boston area	Shenandoah Valley	North Georgia	Arkansas, N.W. area	South Texas	San Joaquin Valley	Iowa 1/
	3½-3½ lbs.	Fryers 2/	All weights	All weights	All weights	All weights	Fryers 2/	Broilers and fryers 2/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
April 2	27-27½	25-27	26-27	24½-25	25	25	30-32	25-26
9	27	26½-28½	26½-27	24½-25½	25	26	30-33	26-27
16	25	25-26	26-27	24½-25½	25	25	30-32	26
23	25-26	25-26½	26	24½-25½	23	22-24	29-32	25-26
30	25-25½	25-26	25	23-24½	18-19	17-20	28-32	20-22
May 7	22-23	22-26	22-23	20½-22	19	20	28-30	20-21
14	22-23	22-24	21-22	22-25	26	27-28	27-29	27
21	26½-27	22-25	26	26½-28	27	27	27-29	27
28	23½-24	23-25	26	24½-27	25	26	28-31	26
June 4	25½-26	23-25	25	24-25	25	26	29-31	25-27

1/ Friday of given week.
2/ No weights specified.

Large Turkey Crop Expected

Recent reports on turkey hatchings indicate that farmers are likely to exceed their January intentions to produce a turkey crop 11 percent larger than last year.

Among a sample of hatcheries making comparable reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for 1951 and 1952, 22 percent more poults were hatched in February, March, and April 1952 than in the same months of 1951. On May 1, also on a matched sample basis, there were 10 percent more turkey eggs in incubators than a year earlier.

Data are not yet available to indicate what proportion of the increase is among large birds for fall and winter marketing, and what proportion among Beltsville Small Whites, which are marketed on more nearly a year-round basis. If a large proportion of the increase to date has been among Beltsvilles which are ready for marketing at 14 - 17 weeks as broilers, and in 6 or 7 months at conventional marketing weights, the supply of turkeys in the fall will be less sharply affected than otherwise.

In 1951, 8 million more turkeys (19 percent) were raised than in 1950. Of this increase, 5.6 million (67 percent) was of Beltsville Small Whites. If the increase in Beltsvilles is as large this year as last, fall marketings of turkeys will be somewhat smaller than indicated by hatchings.

More Beltsvilles probably are produced in Virginia than in any other State. Also, Virginia probably has the largest proportion of Beltsvilles in its turkey population. The number of poults hatched in this State each month through April this year exceeded the comparable 1951 output by a larger percentage than the gains for the U. S. as a whole.

Table 5. - Poult Hatchings: Monthly output as a percentage of comparable 1951 output, available data January 1952 to date, Virginia and United States

Month	Hatchings in Virginia		Output as a percentage of corresponding output 1 year earlier	
	1952	1951	Virginia	United States
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
January	670	174	385	---
February	792	284	279	158
March	779	497	157	127
April	1,287	1,080	119	112
May	1,224	971	126	1/110

1/ Eggs in incubators.

Bids Invited for Remaining Stocks Of Government Dried Egg

A Department of Agriculture announcement on May 14 invited bids, for export dispositions, against the remaining uncommitted stocks of 5.2 million pounds of dried whole egg still held in CCC inventory. Disposition of this quantity would exhaust the CCC's holdings of the product. The last additions to inventory were made in 1950 when 85 million pounds were purchased for price support.

The announcement said that this would be the last offering of this stock for export sale. The dried egg has been continuously available for domestic sale at $1.03 per pound, a price fixed in accord with standards embodied in current legislation regulating the Government resale of price-support commodities.

Estimates Made for Value of 1951 Poultry Output

The gross value of total poultry output in the U. S. was a record in 1951. The gross income (total value of sales plus home consumption) from eggs, all chickens (including commercial broilers), and turkeys totaled 4 billion dollars. The previous high of 3 1/2 billion was attained in 1948.

Although no statistical measure of net profit exists, it is likely that 1951 will also rank among the more profitable recent years for egg producers. Feed costs were higher than in some other recent years, but the egg-feed price ratio, well above 1950, was the record high of the postwar period while the chicken-feed price ratio was slightly higher than in the previous year.

Because of the continuous improvement in the efficiency of producing eggs and poultry, changes in the product-feed ratios are not a reliable basis for making profit comparisons over long periods. However, if the comparisons go back only a few years, they have some validity. It seems clear that egg production in 1951, when the average ratio was 12 pounds--that is 1 dozen eggs was equal in value to 12 pounds of poultry ration--was probably more profitable than in 4 of the preceding 5 years (see table 8).

Increasing supplies of broilers were probably partly responsible for the fact that the chicken-feed price ratio (which includes broilers as well as other chickens) was only slightly more favorable in 1951 than a year earlier. The unfavorable months in 1951, from the viewpoint of producers of chicken meat, were those at the beginning and end of the year. For the months of February through August the ratio averaged 7.2 pounds as against the 6.8 average for 12 months. In the first 5 months of 1952 the ratio averaged 6.2 pounds compared with 7.2 in the same period of 1951.

The average turkey-feed-price ratio of 8.9 in 1951 was below the average of the preceding 5 years. However, the prospective increase in the 1952 turkey crop over that of a year before suggests that the income from the 1951 crop was sufficiently favorable to encourage an expansion in production. In the mid-season of 1951, it was feared that the 16 percent increase then expected in turkey production would result in need for a price-support program, which was tentatively announced by the Department of Agriculture. But by year-end, markets cleared of their own account at prices generally above a year earlier.

The outlook for poultrymen for 1952 as a whole is clearly less favorable than the 1951 situation. For eggs and broilers a substantial part of the annual output has already been sold at relatively low prices. Since the large numbers of birds already on farms assure a further large output of these commodities, there are no clear-cut signs of an immediate sharp change in these prices. Most turkey growers have not yet made large volume sales of their products, since most turkey marketings are concentrated into the last months of the year.

Although poultry product prices in 1952 are expected to average lower than the 1951 averages, their effect on gross farm income from poultry will be largely offset by the increases expected in the volume of output for eggs, broilers, and turkeys. As a result, the gross farm income from poultry for 1952 is likely to be almost as high as the 4 billion dollar figure for 1951; but net incomes will be considerably lower. Changes in feed costs are a partial measure of the reduction that can be expected in 1952 net incomes of poultrymen, compared with 1951. Poultrymen are likely to purchase an increased volume of feed, almost in proportion to the expected aggregate production increase, and this feed will be higher priced than in 1951. (See table 6 .)

Table 6.- Prices per cwt. for poultry ration and related items, with comparisons, quarterly, 1947 to date

Year and quarter	Poultry ration 1/	Prices paid by farmers for: Laying mash	Prices paid by farmers for: Scratch feed	Index numbers of prices received by farmers for feed grains (1935-39=100)	Index numbers of wholesale prices of eleven high-protein feeds (1935-39=100) 2/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
1947	4.17	4.87	4.69	275	254
1st	3.55	4.35	3.96	206	224
2nd	3.94	4.63	4.49	251	225
3rd	4.41	5.05	4.94	313	274
4th	4.77	5.44	5.37	330	293
1948	4.29	5.14	5.77	273	257
1st	4.76	5.58	5.44	321	283
2nd	4.65	5.44	5.30	318	265
3rd	4.13	4.93	4.79	261	247
4th	3.63	4.59	4.20	192	231
1949	3.46	4.49	3.90	176	230
1st	3.51	4.50	4.01	181	221
2nd	3.49	4.51	3.99	179	224
3rd	3.46	4.54	3.86	175	252
4th	3.36	4.42	3.72	167	221
1950	3.58	4.53	3.95	198	228
1st	3.38	4.35	3.73	179	214
2nd	3.57	4.52	3.95	198	233
3rd	3.79	4.67	4.04	209	241
4th	3.66	4.60	4.06	207	226
1951	4.01	4.96	4.46	237	247
1st	3.95	4.86	4.38	235	246
2nd	3.99	4.92	4.50	238	238
3rd	3.97	4.92	4.45	233	239
4th	4.13	5.13	4.53	243	263
1952					
1st	4.25	5.30	4.68	246	270
2nd*	4.24	5.28	4.70	244	277

*April and May only.

1/ Average prices paid by farmers for commercial feeds and the evaluation of grains fed alone at prices received by farmers. 2/ Five oilseed meals, tankage, meat scraps, fish-meal, gluten feed, and brewers' and distillers' dried grains.

Table 7 .- Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Eggs		Farm chickens		Broilers in specialized enterprises (value of production 2/	Turkeys		Totals 3/			Other poultry 6/ 7/
	Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 1/	Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 1/		Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 1/	Value of consumption on farms 4/	Value of sales	Gross income 5/	
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1940	467.6	114.6	199.5	92.3	71.7	78.2	2.6	209.5	817.0	1,026.5	16
1941	663.0	144.2	263.8	108.3	103.1	98.4	3.0	255.6	1,128.3	1,383.9	19
1942	1,017.4	179.1	388.7	129.1	154.6	144.8	3.5	311.7	1,705.5	2,017.2	28
1943	1,445.3	222.2	696.2	166.6	238.3	160.0	3.8	392.7	2,539.8	2,932.5	46
1944	1,365.1	205.6	634.9	155.5	227.1	198.7	3.6	364.6	2,425.8	2,790.5	47
1945 8/	1,518.1	233.3	676.6	175.4	327.1	241.4	4.0	412.6	2,763.1	3,175.7	57
1946 8/	1,507.9	235.1	639.2	175.1	288.6	268.5	4.4	414.6	2,704.2	3,118.8	54
1947 8/	1,813.2	264.6	567.8	159.3	302.2	231.5	4.3	428.1	2,914.7	3,342.8	47
1948 8/	1,883.8	261.3	542.7	168.1	405.2	257.4	5.3	434.7	3,089.0	3,523.7	49
1949 8/	1,856.9	246.0	496.6	146.8	442.5	263.1	4.3	397.2	3,059.1	3,456.2	59
1950	1,564.0	201.8	411.0	129.3	530.1	261.6	3.9	335.0	2,766.8	3,101.7	9/
1951	2,096.2	254.7	472.2	143.6	690.5	339.5	4.3	402.5	3,598.4	4,000.9	9/

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers. 2/ Includes consumption in households of producers which is less than 1 percent of production. 3/ Obtained from unrounded figures. 4/ For eggs, farm chickens, and turkeys, only. 5/ Value of sales plus home consumption. 6/ Subject to further revision, 1945-1949. 7/ Not included in totals shown in previous columns. 8/ Revised. 9/ Comparable figures unavailable.

Table 8.- Poultry-product/feed price ratios and poultry ration cost, 1940-51

Year	Ratio 1/			Average farm value of poultry ration
	Egg-feed	Chicken-feed	Turkey-feed	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
1940	11.5	8.3	8.4	1.68
1941	13.5	8.9	9.2	1.83
1942	14.2	8.9	9.8	2.21
1943	14.5	9.5	11.1	2.66
1944	11.5	8.6	10.8	2.94
1945	13.4	9.3	11.5	2.91
1946	11.3	8.2	9.7	3.47
1947	11.1	6.8	7.7	4.17
1948	11.4	7.6	9.8	4.29
1949	13.2	7.9	11.0	3.46
1950	10.3	6.9	8.8	3.58
1951	12.0	6.8	8.9	4.01

1/ Simple average of monthly ratios.

Table 9- Eggs: Production, annual rate per potential layer, and disposition, by States and divisions, 1951

State and division	Potential layers Jan. 1	Eggs produced		Eggs consumed on farms where produced	Eggs sold	Average annual price, per dozen	Value of eggs sold and consumed
		Total	Per potential layer Jan. 1				
	Thousands	Millions	Number	Millions	Millions	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	3,369	612	182	27	584	62.8	31,976
New Hampshire	2,586	424	164	16	407	63.1	22,242
Vermont	931	156	168	19	137	61.0	7,930
Massachusetts	5,541	991	179	25	964	65.1	53,653
Rhode Island	614	108	176	3	105	63.8	5,743
Connecticut	3,746	633	169	20	612	63.8	33,601
New York	14,128	2,168	153	140	2,026	59.8	107,939
New Jersey	13,300	2,358	177	37	2,316	60.8	119,219
Pennsylvania	21,934	3,330	152	206	3,118	56.8	157,336
North Atlantic	66,149	10,780	163	493	10,269	60.2	539,639
Ohio	17,525	2,687	153	261	2,423	48.1	107,584
Indiana	16,711	2,590	155	208	2,379	43.6	93,994
Illinois	20,597	2,989	145	277	2,708	41.2	102,485
Michigan	10,403	1,603	154	167	1,434	48.0	64,040
Wisconsin	14,349	2,228	155	215	2,010	45.6	84,550
East North Central	79,585	12,097	152	1,128	10,954	44.9	452,653
Minnesota	24,547	3,842	157	276	3,564	40.8	130,560
Iowa	29,726	4,773	161	328	4,439	39.7	157,708
Missouri	19,169	2,685	140	325	2,354	39.5	88,184
North Dakota	3,938	530	135	96	433	35.6	15,694
South Dakota	8,302	1,176	142	100	1,074	36.6	35,807
Nebraska	12,314	1,781	145	178	1,600	37.6	55,710
Kansas	12,994	1,933	149	226	1,704	39.1	62,886
West North Central	110,990	16,720	151	1,529	15,168	39.3	546,549
Delaware	945	132	140	9	123	52.0	5,720
Maryland	3,670	522	142	47	474	52.1	22,621
Virginia	8,234	1,144	139	189	952	53.1	50,489
West Virginia	3,575	515	144	99	415	51.9	22,231
North Carolina	10,606	1,233	116	297	931	53.0	54,237
South Carolina	4,224	465	110	125	336	55.0	21,129
Georgia	6,860	793	116	196	591	54.9	36,005
Florida	3,032	357	118	51	304	58.1	17,188
South Atlantic	41,146	5,161	125	1,013	4,126	53.6	229,620
Kentucky	9,562	1,194	125	285	903	43.8	43,362
Tennessee	8,804	1,010	115	273	729	45.1	37,658
Alabama	6,512	719	110	209	503	49.3	29,251
Mississippi	6,356	625	98	168	447	46.9	24,036
Arkansas	6,620	728	110	179	542	44.2	26,557
Louisiana	3,857	378	98	117	256	48.7	15,137
Oklahoma	8,705	1,160	133	190	966	40.7	39,208
Texas	21,277	2,639	124	389	2,241	44.2	96,871
South Central	71,693	8,453	118	1,810	6,587	44.5	312,080
Montana	1,668	233	140	56	176	43.9	8,488
Idaho	1,735	267	154	45	221	47.6	10,551
Wyoming	716	108	151	20	88	45.9	4,131
Colorado	2,770	387	140	73	313	45.5	14,636
New Mexico	958	123	128	29	94	48.6	4,981
Arizona	619	81	131	10	71	61.6	4,158
Utah	2,762	446	161	31	414	51.0	18,913
Nevada	191	27	141	7	20	57.8	1,300
Washington	4,486	715	159	81	630	55.9	33,120
Oregon	3,318	516	156	70	445	55.6	23,861
California	21,414	3,242	151	157	3,080	54.2	146,204
Western	40,637	6,145	151	579	5,552	53.1	270,343
United States	410,200	59,356	145	6,552	52,656	47.8	2,350,884

Table 10.- Eggs: Production, annual rate per potential layer, and disposition, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Potential layers Jan. 1	Eggs produced: Total	Eggs produced: Per potential layer Jan. 1	Eggs consumed on farms where produced	Eggs sold	Average annual price, per dozen	Value of eggs sold and consumed
	Thousand	Millions	Number	Millions	Millions	Cents	Thousand dollars
1920	341,474	29,700	87	7,100	21,556	43.5	1,038,780
1921	331,632	30,800	93	7,300	22,398	28.3	700,377
1922	353,875	33,000	93	7,600	24,267	25.0	663,895
1923	371,930	35,000	94	7,500	26,392	26.5	748,447
1924	389,626	34,592	89	7,221	26,333	26.7	741,225
1925	390,517	34,969	90	7,086	26,910	30.4	856,964
1926	393,849	37,248	95	7,378	28,845	28.9	870,254
1927	414,875	38,627	93	7,612	29,958	25.1	781,600
1928	427,139	38,659	91	7,413	30,268	28.1	877,374
1929	403,774	37,921	94	7,147	29,779	29.8	911,882
1930	420,451	39,067	93	7,519	30,613	23.7	750,603
1931	401,776	38,532	96	7,995	29,628	17.6	546,072
1932	385,826	36,298	94	7,992	27,415	14.2	412,335
1933	390,743	35,514	91	7,922	26,737	13.8	394,315
1934	385,341	34,429	89	7,406	26,266	17.0	473,561
1935	350,407	33,609	96	7,205	25,739	23.4	635,834
1936	362,619	34,534	95	7,416	26,448	21.8	610,509
1937	379,754	37,564	99	7,884	29,162	21.3	651,582
1938	352,964	37,356	106	8,204	28,624	20.3	616,528
1939	376,141	38,343	103	8,238	30,092	17.4	551,093
1940	392,655	39,695	101	8,035	31,224	18.0	582,211
1941	381,315	41,878	110	7,652	33,795	23.5	807,261
1942	427,911	48,597	114	7,425	40,740	30.0	1,196,475
1943	488,959	54,539	112	7,349	46,711	37.1	1,667,518
1944	523,587	58,530	112	7,711	50,455	32.5	1,570,670
1945 1/	473,880	56,221	119	7,502	48,365	37.7	1,751,381
1946 1/	472,920	55,962	118	7,551	48,148	37.6	1,743,016
1947 1/	431,446	55,384	128	7,133	48,029	45.3	2,077,719
1948 1/	417,570	54,899	131	6,800	47,903	47.2	2,145,041
1949 1/	399,380	56,154	141	6,685	49,282	45.2	2,102,955
1950 1/	423,773	58,734	139	6,864	51,705	36.3	1,765,793
1951 2/	410,200	59,356	145	6,552	52,656	47.8	2,350,884

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 11.-Chickens (excluding broilers from specialized enterprises): Number on farms January 1, number raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and slaughtered, 1930 to date

Year	On farms January 1					Raised	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Slaughter from farm production 1/
	Potential layers			Other	Total				
	Hens	Pullets							
		Of laying age	Not yet of laying age						
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1930		(420,451)		48,040	468,491	776,971	489,001	244,127	733,128
1931	158,214	197,581	45,981	47,967	449,743	709,425	428,537	230,970	659,507
1932	156,178	185,419	44,229	50,989	436,815	735,510	418,280	246,631	664,911
1933	154,037	192,011	44,695	53,780	444,523	750,090	441,127	254,388	695,515
1934	146,997	196,004	42,340	48,596	433,937	644,424	403,311	218,990	622,301
1935	138,609	171,903	39,895	39,551	389,958	658,344	365,485	218,796	584,281
1936	136,187	186,093	40,339	40,827	403,446	715,034	394,989	235,144	630,133
1937	130,445	209,815	39,494	44,167	423,921	601,147	351,810	215,067	566,877
1938	137,958	173,130	41,876	36,660	389,624	650,685	326,430	227,810	554,240
1939	134,331	194,106	47,704	42,450	418,591	696,655	376,583	224,783	601,366
1940	139,079	202,483	51,093	45,633	438,288	633,705	369,846	201,164	571,010
1941	141,430	192,296	47,589	41,526	422,841	744,956	412,322	197,699	610,021
1942	150,170	220,842	56,899	49,024	476,935	844,276	493,043	193,688	686,731
1943	170,337	255,321	63,301	53,088	542,047	1,001,392	682,937	190,620	873,557
1944	174,000	282,183	67,404	58,610	582,197	832,063	611,901	178,670	790,571
1945 2/	172,426	254,498	46,956	42,617	516,497	890,443	609,271	183,101	792,372
1946 2/	150,712	269,303	52,805	50,407	523,227	737,632	529,437	173,063	702,500
1947 2/	150,490	243,931	37,025	35,771	467,217	719,418	491,451	161,851	653,302
1948 2/	139,587	242,785	35,198	32,074	449,644	615,076	401,613	153,262	554,875
1949 2/	141,044	227,145	31,191	31,496	430,876	705,099	440,944	156,216	597,160
1950 2/	137,014	244,557	42,202	32,776	456,549	635,130	406,537	157,948	564,485
1951 2/	146,340	233,717	30,143	32,457	442,657	666,466	412,255	157,716	569,971
1952 3/	144,312	246,957	31,956	30,273	453,498				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in January 1 inventories and (b) death losses.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary

Table 12.- Chickens: Numbers, raised and sold; numbers consumed on farms where produced and value of sales plus home consumption, by States and divisions, 1951

State and division	Chickens raised	Chickens sold		Chickens consumed on farms where produced		Average price, per pound	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Number	Weight	Number	Weight		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousand pounds	Thousands	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	6,471	5,137	28,254	269	1,345	28.5	8,435
New Hampshire	5,477	4,738	25,111	186	874	28.8	7,484
Vermont	1,877	1,527	8,398	193	984	29.8	2,796
Massachusetts	8,795	7,466	40,316	376	1,880	30.6	12,912
Rhode Island	1,046	880	4,576	57	285	30.2	1,468
Connecticut	7,480	6,458	33,582	307	1,474	30.1	10,552
New York	22,364	17,139	87,409	1,887	9,624	30.8	29,886
New Jersey	16,854	11,735	57,502	873	4,016	31.0	19,071
Pennsylvania	38,386	28,209	141,045	3,355	17,110	30.0	47,447
North Atlantic	108,750	83,289	426,193	7,503	37,592	30.2	140,051
Ohio	27,013	16,960	83,104	5,258	24,187	26.4	28,324
Indiana	27,442	18,971	89,164	4,802	19,208	24.9	26,985
Illinois	29,968	19,439	89,419	6,176	25,939	24.3	28,032
Michigan	19,811	14,556	69,869	2,921	14,605	28.2	23,822
Wisconsin	21,887	15,095	67,928	4,040	18,180	24.4	21,010
East North Central	126,121	85,021	399,484	23,197	102,119	25.6	128,173
Minnesota	30,726	22,052	99,234	4,576	19,219	19.4	22,979
Iowa	44,805	32,562	156,298	6,616	28,449	21.0	38,797
Missouri	30,988	20,426	89,874	7,286	26,230	23.4	27,169
North Dakota	7,125	4,250	19,975	1,749	7,171	20.4	5,538
South Dakota	14,547	9,967	45,848	2,607	10,689	19.3	10,912
Nebraska	23,361	15,629	68,768	5,185	19,703	20.3	17,960
Kansas	22,598	13,462	57,887	6,115	22,014	19.9	15,901
West North Central	174,150	118,348	537,884	34,134	133,475	20.7	139,256
Delaware	1,689	1,191	5,360	247	1,037	27.8	1,778
Maryland	5,539	3,695	16,997	1,128	4,738	29.1	6,325
Virginia	11,081	3,769	18,091	5,342	18,697	26.3	9,675
West Virginia	4,678	2,457	11,056	1,644	6,576	26.2	4,620
North Carolina	18,251	5,731	25,790	8,992	29,674	25.9	14,366
South Carolina	8,606	1,500	5,700	5,572	18,388	28.1	6,769
Georgia	12,316	3,257	13,679	7,024	22,477	27.0	9,762
Florida	5,509	3,221	11,596	1,220	4,148	29.1	4,581
South Atlantic	67,669	24,821	108,269	31,169	105,735	27.2	57,876
Kentucky	16,502	6,552	30,139	8,236	28,002	24.9	14,477
Tennessee	15,796	7,456	31,315	6,462	22,617	23.4	12,620
Alabama	12,978	4,861	18,472	6,344	17,763	25.2	9,121
Mississippi	11,697	5,101	18,874	5,087	15,261	26.8	9,148
Arkansas	11,898	6,529	26,116	4,347	13,041	23.0	9,006
Louisiana	8,005	2,341	9,364	4,663	16,787	29.1	7,610
Oklahoma	14,986	8,404	32,776	5,142	16,454	22.0	10,831
Texas	31,605	15,288	53,508	10,649	31,947	23.2	19,826
South Central	123,467	56,532	220,564	50,930	161,872	24.0	92,639
Montana	3,830	2,346	9,854	1,024	4,096	27.0	3,766
Idaho	3,400	1,877	7,696	1,030	4,017	25.8	3,022
Wyoming	1,202	649	2,661	427	1,665	25.1	1,086
Colorado	5,933	3,855	15,034	1,457	5,391	23.2	4,739
New Mexico	1,489	728	2,766	560	1,792	22.5	1,025
Arizona	944	598	2,332	251	878	30.0	963
Utah	4,584	3,508	12,629	425	1,488	24.1	3,403
Nevada	378	229	916	104	385	29.6	385
Washington	9,434	6,442	27,056	1,701	6,804	26.5	8,973
Oregon	5,900	3,830	17,235	1,081	4,432	25.7	5,568
California	29,215	20,182	84,764	2,723	8,986	26.5	24,843
Western	66,309	44,244	182,942	10,783	39,934	26.0	57,773
United States	666,466	412,255	1,875,336	157,716	580,727	25.2	615,768

Table 13.- Farm chickens: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight			Total sold, live weight	Total consumed on farms where produced, live weight	Slaughter, live weight, from farm production 1/	Weighted annual average price received per pound	Value of: Sales from farms	Value of: Sales plus home consumption
	Young	Mature	All						
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Million dollars	Million dollars
1930						2,713	18.4	333	495
1931			3.8			2,506	15.8	258	390
1932			3.8			2,547	11.8	189	293
1933			3.8			2,657	9.5	161	247
1934			3.8			2,383	11.3	171	259
1935			3.9			2,261	14.9	207	324
1936			3.9	1,536	798	2,334	15.8	239	374
1937			4.0	1,417	752	2,169	15.9	225	354
1938			3.9	1,282	787	2,069	15.4	195	320
1939			3.9	1,481	779	2,260	13.5	199	309
1940	3.3	4.9	4.1	1,508	712	2,220	13.2	199	292
1941	3.4	5.1	4.1	1,673	699	2,372	15.8	264	372
1942	3.5	5.1	4.2	2,046	689	2,735	19.0	389	518
1943	3.5	5.1	4.2	2,836	678	3,514	24.5	696	863
1944	3.6	5.1	4.3	2,645	644	3,289	24.0	635	790
1945 2/	3.7	5.2	4.3	2,616	669	3,285	25.9	677	852
1946 2/	3.7	5.2	4.4	2,318	638	2,956	27.6	639	814
1947 2/	3.7	5.2	4.4	2,144	598	2,742	26.5	568	727
1948 2/	3.7	5.3	4.5	1,804	568	2,372	30.1	543	711
1949 2/	3.8	5.3	4.4	1,954	575	2,529	25.4	497	643
1950 2/	3.8	5.3	4.5	1,847	586	2,443	23.3	411	540
1951 3/	3.9	5.4	4.5	1,875	581	2,456	25.2	472	616

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Broilers from specialized enterprises: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, 1934 to date

Year	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Pounds (live)			
	Thous.	Thous.	Pounds	Cents	Thous. dol.
1934	34,030	96,662	2.84	19.3	18,694
1935	42,890	122,884	2.87	20.1	24,651
1936	53,155	152,447	2.87	20.7	31,493
1937	67,915	195,916	2.88	21.4	41,876
1938	82,420	239,508	2.91	19.0	45,609
1939	105,630	306,272	2.90	17.0	52,059
1940	142,762	414,074	2.90	17.3	71,729
1941	191,502	559,605	2.92	18.4	103,111
1942	228,187	674,087	2.95	22.9	154,650
1943	285,293	832,837	2.92	28.6	238,262
1944	264,999	790,346	2.98	28.8	227,104
1945 1/	365,572	1,107,174	3.03	29.5	327,059
1946 1/	292,527	883,855	3.02	32.7	288,603
1947 1/	310,168	936,442	3.02	32.3	302,170
1948 1/	370,515	1,126,643	3.04	36.0	405,171
1949 1/	513,296	1,570,197	3.06	28.2	442,530
1950 1/	630,816	1,938,000	3.07	27.4	530,147
1951 2/	791,878	2,419,104	3.05	28.5	690,486

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 15 . - Broilers from specialized enterprises: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, 1951

State and division	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Pounds (live)			
	Thousands	Thousands	Pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	21,145	86,694	4.1	27.6	23,928
New Hampshire	4,841	18,396	3.8	28.0	5,151
Vermont	508	1,880	3.7	28.8	541
Massachusetts	15,526	58,999	3.8	28.9	17,051
Rhode Island	924	3,511	3.8	29.1	1,022
Connecticut	17,198	67,072	3.9	29.1	19,518
New York	8,717	31,381	3.6	32.0	10,042
New Jersey	8,518	31,517	3.7	31.0	9,770
Pennsylvania	16,546	57,911	3.5	28.5	16,505
North Atlantic	93,923	357,361	3.8	29.0	103,528
Ohio	9,026	29,786	3.3	30.5	9,085
Indiana	34,014	108,845	3.2	28.6	31,130
Illinois	18,262	52,960	2.9	30.0	15,888
Michigan	3,008	10,528	3.5	31.0	3,264
Wisconsin	8,589	27,485	3.2	31.0	8,520
East North Central	72,899	229,604	3.1	29.6	67,887
Minnesota	3,618	10,854	3.0	28.8	3,126
Iowa	7,809	23,427	3.0	29.0	6,794
Missouri	22,004	66,012	3.0	28.6	18,879
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	6,138	17,800	2.9	29.0	5,162
Kansas	2,618	7,592	2.9	29.4	2,232
West North Central	42,187	125,685	3.0	28.8	36,193
Delaware	81,731	245,193	3.0	27.1	66,447
Maryland	58,418	175,254	3.0	27.1	47,494
Virginia	46,038	142,718	3.1	27.3	38,962
West Virginia	17,341	55,491	3.2	28.7	15,926
North Carolina	32,606	91,297	2.8	27.9	25,472
South Carolina	11,441	32,035	2.8	28.4	9,098
Georgia	88,678	248,298	2.8	27.6	68,530
Florida	8,911	25,842	2.9	31.0	8,011
South Atlantic	345,164	1,016,128	2.9	27.5	279,940
Kentucky	2,468	7,404	3.0	29.0	2,147
Tennessee	5,841	16,355	2.8	28.9	4,727
Alabama	16,655	44,968	2.7	29.1	13,086
Mississippi	23,474	65,727	2.8	29.3	19,258
Arkansas	69,834	195,535	2.8	27.6	53,968
Louisiana	4,507	12,620	2.8	31.0	3,912
Oklahoma	5,382	15,070	2.8	28.5	4,295
Texas	50,408	141,142	2.8	30.0	42,343
South Central	178,569	498,821	2.8	28.8	143,736
Montana	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1,050	2,940	2.8	34.0	1,000
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	2,129	6,387	3.0	31.0	1,980
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1,100	3,190	2.9	34.0	1,085
Utah	1,421	4,405	3.1	30.0	1,322
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	8,130	26,829	2.1	31.0	8,317
Oregon	5,854	17,562	3.0	30.0	5,269
California	39,452	130,192	3.3	30.9	40,229
Western	59,136	191,505	3.2	30.9	59,202
United States	791,878	2,419,104	3.1	28.5	690,486

Table 16.- Turkeys: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight per turkey sold			Total sold, live weight	Total consumed on farms, where produced, live weight	Total slaughter, live weight	Weighted annual average price received per pound	Value of:	
	Hens	Toms	All					Sales	Sales plus home consumption
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.
1930			13.4					46	51
1931			13.6					42	46
1932			13.8					38	41
1933			14.0					36	38
1934			14.1					42	45
1935			14.5					52	56
1936			14.7					62	65
1937			14.8					63	67
1938			14.9					66	69
1939	11.9	17.9	14.9					71	74
1940	12.1	18.1	15.1	509	17	526	15.4	78	81
1941	12.7	19.1	15.9	496	15	511	19.9	98	101
1942	13.0	19.6	16.3	527	13	540	27.5	145	148
1943	12.9	19.5	16.2	490	12	502	32.6	165	164
1944	13.2	20.4	16.8	585	10	595	34.0	199	202
1945 1/	13.5	21.4	17.4	715	12	727	33.7	241	245
1946 1/	13.9	22.2	18.0	740	12	752	36.3	269	273
1947 1/	13.8	22.5	18.1	634	12	646	36.5	232	236
1948 1/	14.0	22.6	18.3	549	11	561	46.8	257	263
1949 1/	14.2	23.3	18.8	748	12	760	35.2	263	267
1950 1/	14.1	23.0	18.6	797	11	808	32.8	262	266
1951 2/	13.6	22.2	17.9	908	11	919	37.4	339	344

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 17.- Turkeys: Numbers on farms January 1, numbers raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and total slaughter, available data 1930 to date

Year	Numbers on farms Jan. 1		Raised	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total slaughter 1/
	Breeders	Others				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1930			17,419	15,999	1,704	17,703
1931			18,249	15,746	1,549	17,295
1932			22,333	19,393	1,665	21,058
1933			23,241	21,733	1,623	23,356
1934			21,702	20,615	1,505	22,120
1935			20,821	18,827	1,428	20,255
1936			27,981	25,530	1,485	27,015
1937	3,481	2,877	25,755	24,227	1,425	25,652
1938	3,222	2,874	26,887	24,861	1,291	26,152
1939	3,914	2,575	33,587	29,821	1,297	31,118
1940	4,607	3,962	34,047	33,778	1,170	34,948
1941	3,864	3,329	32,902	31,209	996	32,205
1942	4,003	3,482	32,805	32,420	824	33,244
1943	3,984	2,616	32,309	30,278	747	31,025
1944	4,294	3,135	35,616	34,749	647	35,396
1945 2/	4,606	2,597	42,900	40,999	691	41,690
1946 2/	4,841	3,021	40,142	41,030	699	41,729
1947 2/	3,779	2,100	33,975	34,938	675	35,613
1948 2/	2,537	1,422	31,541	30,017	666	30,683
1949 2/	3,148	1,474	41,266	39,841	676	40,517
1950	3,270	1,854	43,792	42,918	648	43,566
1951 2/	3,301	1,790	52,261	50,525	644	51,269
1952 3/	3,836	1,999				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in January 1 inventories, and (b) death losses.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 18. - Turkeys: Production, disposition, and related data, by States and divisions, 1951

State and division	Number on farms, January 1	Number raised	Sales: Average live weight, per bird	Sales: Number	Sales: Weight	Consumed on farms where produced: Number	Consumed on farms where produced: Weight	Average price, per pound	Value of: Sales	Value of: Sales plus home consumption
	Thous.	Thous.	Lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Cents	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.
Maine	9	133	15.4	123	1,894	1	15	40.6	769	775
New Hampshire	15	134	17.8	132	2,350	2	36	41.2	968	983
Vermont	11	133	18.2	128	2,330	2	36	41.0	955	970
Massachusetts	54	514	17.6	507	8,923	5	88	42.7	3,810	3,848
Rhode Island	5	51	17.3	50	865	1	17	43.6	377	384
Connecticut	27	285	17.6	277	4,875	3	53	43.8	2,135	2,158
New York	116	881	17.1	855	14,620	17	291	46.7	6,828	6,964
New Jersey	49	359	17.5	340	5,950	6	105	48.4	2,880	2,931
Pennsylvania	210	1,817	17.4	1,751	30,467	36	626	45.2	13,771	14,054
North Atlantic	496	4,307	17.4	4,163	72,274	73	1,267	45.0	32,493	33,067
Ohio	171	1,565	17.6	1,568	27,597	14	246	37.5	10,349	10,441
Indiana	55	1,436	18.3	1,426	26,096	11	201	38.0	9,916	9,992
Illinois	66	934	18.8	908	17,070	9	169	37.8	6,452	6,516
Michigan	114	962	18.0	940	16,920	10	180	38.6	6,531	6,600
Wisconsin	52	1,153	19.0	1,140	21,660	7	133	40.2	8,707	8,760
East North Central	458	6,050	18.3	5,982	109,343	51	929	38.4	41,955	42,309
Minnesota	208	4,644	18.6	4,541	84,463	18	335	36.6	30,913	31,036
Iowa	175	3,104	20.0	3,098	61,960	10	200	37.0	22,925	22,999
Missouri	319	1,849	18.2	1,826	33,233	12	218	35.1	11,665	11,742
North Dakota	30	619	16.8	599	10,063	14	235	38.5	3,874	3,964
South Dakota	43	352	16.7	337	5,628	10	167	34.5	1,942	2,000
Nebraska	37	862	18.6	850	15,810	6	112	34.8	5,502	5,541
Kansas	155	742	18.1	741	13,412	8	145	33.0	4,426	4,474
West North Central	967	12,172	18.7	11,992	224,569	78	1,412	36.2	81,247	81,756
Delaware	13	143	18.0	138	2,484	2	36	43.6	1,083	1,099
Maryland	65	460	17.6	439	7,726	11	194	43.4	3,353	3,437
Virginia	231	3,670	11.5	3,549	40,814	21	242	39.7	16,203	16,299
West Virginia	59	1,064	15.4	1,048	16,139	7	108	39.4	6,359	6,402
North Carolina	42	783	17.7	750	13,275	15	266	39.2	5,204	5,308
South Carolina	86	1,002	17.5	967	16,922	13	228	38.5	6,515	6,603
Georgia	54	518	18.0	499	8,982	19	342	42.3	3,799	3,944
Florida	26	151	16.5	138	2,277	10	165	42.8	975	1,046
South Atlantic	576	7,791	14.4	7,528	108,619	98	1,581	40.0	43,491	44,138
Kentucky	56	392	17.5	367	6,422	10	175	37.0	2,376	2,441
Tennessee	23	205	16.5	188	3,102	13	214	35.7	1,107	1,183
Alabama	40	175	16.5	152	2,508	24	396	39.0	978	1,132
Mississippi	31	136	16.0	112	1,792	20	320	39.3	704	830
Arkansas	36	585	16.2	563	9,121	12	194	34.4	3,138	3,205
Louisiana	18	106	15.0	81	1,215	20	300	46.7	567	707
Oklahoma	83	627	16.6	594	9,860	15	249	33.5	3,303	3,386
Texas	508	3,220	17.3	3,045	52,678	101	1,747	33.3	17,542	18,124
South Central	795	5,446	17.0	5,102	86,698	215	3,595	34.3	29,715	31,008
Montana	17	130	16.7	117	1,954	13	217	40.2	786	873
Idaho	30	222	19.3	215	4,150	5	96	40.6	1,685	1,724
Wyoming	16	129	17.5	120	2,100	6	105	39.4	827	868
Colorado	50	723	19.0	696	13,224	15	285	39.8	5,263	5,376
New Mexico	13	64	18.2	57	1,037	7	127	36.7	381	428
Arizona	15	85	19.4	75	1,455	7	136	36.8	535	585
Utah	60	2,075	19.9	2,043	40,656	7	139	34.4	13,986	14,034
Nevada	3	24	19.8	22	436	2	40	39.0	170	186
Washington	160	1,154	19.2	1,139	21,869	10	192	35.0	7,654	7,721
Oregon	320	2,382	19.6	2,326	45,590	13	255	34.1	15,546	15,633
California	1,115	9,507	19.2	9,048	173,722	44	845	36.7	63,756	64,066
Western	1,799	16,495	19.3	15,858	306,193	129	2,437	36.1	110,589	111,494
United States	5,091	52,261	17.9	50,625	907,696	644	11,221	37.4	339,490	343,772

Table 19.- Eggs and poultry: Revised average annual civilian disappearance per capita, 1941 to date

Year	Eggs	Poultry 1/		
		Chickens, including broilers	Turkeys	Total chickens and turkeys
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1941	309	20.5	3.5	24.0
1942	316	23.4	3.7	27.1
1943	345	30.5	3.3	33.8
1944	352	27.0	3.3	30.3
1945	400	28.7	4.2	32.9
1946	377	25.7	4.5	30.2
1947	381	23.5	4.4	27.9
1948	387	23.1	3.7	26.8
1949	381	25.1	4.1	29.2
1950	386	26.4	4.9	31.3
1951	397	28.8	5.2	34.0
1952 2/	412	30.2	5.8	36.0

1/ N. Y. dressed weight equivalent.

2/ Estimated on the basis of current indications.

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